1: Rosen E-5 (1901-1902) 1924 SK6 Choroti SK6
Toba SI 12

C 526

»pea-shooters» of reed.[1] With the latter they fire off hard kernels, clay pellets, etc. Very small children are given small rattles made of woody fruit shells with dry kernels inside, which make a rattling noise when shaken. Girls are very fond of playing with dolls. These are modelled in clay by some female relative, usually the girl's mother, and are usually fashioned in the shape seen in fig. 176. This doll, which represents a woman with strongly developed breasts, is, however, not from the Choroti but from the Toba, a tribe with whom I also came in contact during our journey. It would appear as if the Choroti mothers in making these dolls attach the greatest importance to reproducing the breasts as true to nature as possible, and often they also try to copy the tattoo marks on the face. The Choroti dolls, however, often being made either without, or with very small, heads, the tattooing is mostly marked on the breast of the figure.[2]

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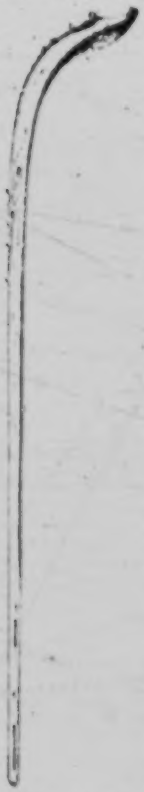

Fig. 174. »Hockey» stick, consisting of the leaf-stalk of a palm. Choroti. Gran Chaco, Bolivia. 1/8. Riksm. 03. 3. 203.

C [526]

Not only Choroti children, but also grown-ups occasionally while away time by string tricks more or less resembling those which children of our own country sometimes amuse themselves with.[3]

I have had frequent opportunities of seeing Choroti children at play, and have found their games and sports in many ways similar to those of our own children. Indian children play »tag», play being at war, at hunting and fishing, and also imitate other occupations and doings of their elders.

Fig. 175. Hand-ball, of maize leaves. Choroti. Gran Chaco. Bolivia. 1/8. Riksm. 03. 3. 199.

Fig. 176. Child's doll, made of clay. Toba. Gran Chaco. 1/3. Riksm. 03. 3. 805.

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[1] Nordenskiöld (13), fig. 23.
[2] Cf. Nordenskiöld (20), figs. 4—18.
[3] Nordenskiöld (13), fig. 25.

2: Nordenskiöld E-5 (1908-1909)1919
SK6 Choroti SK6
Ashluslay SK5

VII.

Hunting Weapons and Equipment.

The Choroti are not eager huntsmen. The Ashluslay propably hunt more. Their only real hunting weapon is the bow and arrow. They also have snares of various sorts, though I do not know if they use them much. The sling and the bolas also occur among these Indians, but only as boys' weapons.

The *bow and arrow* are certainly very old cultural elements throughout S. America. We find them almost all over the continent and among all the really primitive peoples. As far as I know, this weapon is only wanting on the Upper Amazon, or at least was rare there, for in the oldest books of travels[1]) from these parts we are told that on the upper part of this river the Indians fought with spears which they flung with the throwing stick, whereas lower down the river they used the bow and arrow. In the mountainous regions and on the Peruvian coast, i. e. in the greater part of the cultural zone in the West, the bow and arrow was also a rare weapon[2]). One may really ask why the Indians there preferred to use the throwing stick rather than the bow, which latter was nowhere unknown to them. VEIGL gives us a good explanation[3]): «The throwing stick carries as far as a bow, and is much more convenient for them, as they can

[1]) See GASPAR DE CARVAJAL and ACUÑA.
[2]) But was not unknown there.
[3]) P. 256.